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"THE PEOPLE'S PAPER."

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"TO-DAY'S NEWS TO-DAY."

NO. 77.

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Remember we sell the best quality of
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At \$1 per pair. We have all sizes and can give a perfect fit.
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Parties who have such property to sell and can give from nine months to one year to consummate the transaction will find it to their interest to see The Oregon Land Co., of Salem, Oregon.

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second-class matter, July 1, 1887.

WHAT ARE THE POLITICAL ISSUES

OF THE FUTURE IN OREGON.

This only refers to what are to be

termed practical and attainable people's

measures. We have no time to

spend on visionary theories that

are not at present attainable by any

of the ordinary methods. We do

not discourage others from agitating

such, but consider it our duty to

enable the people to gather the political

fruit that is within reach and as far

as possible make our political

machinery useful to the people. A

political party is only of value as it

is useful to the people. The people

are entitled to the best results possible

from the competitive forces and

creative frictions of all parties. That

party best deserves support which

best serves the people. We have

full confidence that the Republican

party can be best made to forward

all reforms that it may at times

fail. At the same time we hail with

pleasure all honest reform movements

in the interest of the people in

all parties. We hail any uprising

of the people that will wrest

power back from the hands of special

classes and restore it to the people.

The first issue that the people are

interested in is that of Finance.

How to replace the dwindling

volume of National bank currency

with a circulating medium that shall

be adequate and safe, inexpensive

and popular. It is not assumed that

the people are directly interested in

perpetuating the National banks.

On the other hand, all that is valuable

and desirable of the National

banking system should be retained.

All that is monopolistic and exclusive

should be destroyed. Banking

should be made as free as any other

business, yet banks of deposit and

savings should be supervised by the

government to protect the citizen

against fraud.

The power of issuing notes must

be retained exclusively by the federal

government. The coinage of

silver must be established upon a

permanent basis and made free as

that of gold. The objection that it

will enhance the value of all silver

and silver mines 20 to 25 per cent, is

not good. The protective policy of

this country extends to all industries

and cannot fairly be withheld from

silver. The silver dollar should be

made to contain a dollar's worth of

silver when silver enjoys the same

measure of protection that is accorded

to all other productive industries.

Because gold is growing scarcer

every year is not a good reason why

it should be kept at a premium over

silver which is depreciated by our

foolish financial policy. Our silver

policy is foolish because we furnish

cheap silver bullion to England to

buy agricultural products in the

Eastern countries where the silver

standard alone prevails. It would

be better policy for this country to

give England a certain number of

millions of bushels of wheat annually

and get a good price for the rest,

than to pursue a policy which

cheapens both our entire silver and

wheat output. Free silver coinage

has been made an issue by all political

platforms, but has not been respected

by all our representatives in

Washington. This issue affects the

election of two congressmen next

year who should both be free silver

men and represent financial reform.

But the finance question should not

affect the election of state officials,

because they can have nothing to do

with shaping the financial policy of

the nation. The congressmen who

go from Oregon should be clearly in

favor of government control of the

railroads. There should be no mistake

on this point. A state that is at

the mercy of trans-continental

lines, a state whose producers are

molested for three prices on all local

traffic to carry the watered stock of

California millionaires—such a state

should send men to Washington

who are people's men to the core.

Of course the corporations will send

men who are friendly to their strip-

ping processes, if they can get them.

Who blames them? They would be

fools if they did not. On the other

hand the people are greater fools if

they use their ballots to fill the pockets

of the corporations by furnishing

them cheap hands to serve them at

the expense of the people. In the

coming congressional election that

is the real issue—corporation tools

or representatives of the people. Some

persons may think this is a harsh

way of putting it. But the fact re-

mains that the corporation managers

use politics and public men to feather

their nests all the time, and far

more than people are aware. The

congressmen from Oregon to be of

the most service to the people should

also be heartily in favor of a postal

telegram and a postal savings bank.

These are new ideas in this country,

yet we are satisfied they would be

valuable acquisitions for the people.

It is just as cheap to get men

to go to Washington who are progressive and in favor of these new ideas as it is to get mossbacks who cling to old methods with a grip of death. Their only virtue is their firm grip on the rooted ideas of the past.

Another issue of the greatest importance is to get men to go to Washington who are earnestly in favor of open rivers. Make-believes, who serve some ulterior interest, the country is sick of. Free waterways to the sea, unvexed by private interference or control, are what the people want. Anything short of that is betrayal of the public trust that is vested in a political office.

Men who are earnestly in favor of the largest net results from a people's government will not confuse National and State issues. False issues and a clouded contest always favor those who work in the dark. We shall at another time discuss what we deem vital State issues. But the mind of every voter should be clearly made up as to what is wanted of the men who are to represent the people in congress. Then they can select those who will most nearly and most earnestly fill the bill. The people are demanding greater net results from their political activities. They care less for theories, and more for effects.

Dirt is not the JOURNAL's forte. It tries to be enterprising.

The subjects that have had the greatest share of attention from thoughtful men for the past month have undoubtedly been Immigration, Currency, and the Case of Dr. Briggs. The June number of the Forum contains discussions of all these subjects.

No Friend of Birds.

ED. JOURNAL: I see in the CAPITAL JOURNAL of the 4th inst. an editorial in regard to the destruction of birds which I think is very ill timed. If you lived on the outskirts of the city and had a little fruit patch to make a living out of as some others have, you might think differently to what you do. I have such a place and have about 14 bearing cherry trees and some of them 20 years old and should have plenty of cherries to use and thirty or forty dollars' worth to sell, yet in consequence of those protected (robber) robin birds we scarcely ever have any to get ripe. I have thus far refrained from killing robins in deference to the law but they have become so tame that I cannot drive them out of the trees with clubs. It is a great mistake to think that this bird destroys insects to more than compensate for the mischief he does. He does not eat the insects that are destroying our fruit and not even eating out worms or caterpillars or the smaller insects that infest our trees but only the earth worm and a few others. But he is a gormandizer on every kind of small fruit. And now Mr. Editor I think no law should be made to prevent any one from protecting their own property, that self preservation is a higher law, the first law of nature that every one should be allowed to use.

The Eclectic Medical Meeting.

The second annual meeting of the Oregon State Eclectic Medical association convened at the office of its president, Dr. W. S. Mott, in this city at 10 a. m. Wednesday. The meeting was both pleasant and profitable to those whose good fortune it was to be present. Progressive medical and surgical topics were freely discussed by each member of the convention which session did not adjourn till a late hour Wednesday evening. Several papers of merit were read by members in attendance, besides others which were presented by title by members who could not, on account of sickness and other unforeseen events, be present. Six applicants were presented for membership, two of which were accepted as permanent members, viz. Drs. Michener and Cloyd. This association admits as members all physicians who are graduates of reputable colleges. The following were elected delegates to the twenty-first annual meeting of the National Eclectic Medical association, to be held at Hot Springs, Ark., June 16th to 18th: W. S. Mott, Salem; C. Brown, Mill City; J. W. Wyatt, Lyons; S. A. Davis, Salem; S. H. Cloyd, Woodburn; James Surman, Portland; R. O. Logan, Philomath. The officers for the ensuing year are, president, W. S. Mott, Salem; first vice president, James Surman, Portland; second vice president, S. A. Davis, Salem; treasurer, J. W. Wyatt, Lyons; recording secretary, H. Michener, Halsey; corresponding secretary, S. C. Brown, Mills City. The association adjourned until the semi-annual meeting to be held Oct. 7th, at Dr. Mott's office, Salem.

Their gentleness and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They possess those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "perfection."

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, indigestion, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

Do not despair of curing your sick head

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Little Liver Pills. They will effect a

prompt and permanent cure. Their action

is mild and natural.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Food Report.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

In order to provide against all possible contingencies the pope has concluded a definite will. In it he bequeathes all his personal property to the Holy See.

An old condemned building in Chicago fell down last evening, burying five young men in the ruins. Three of them were instantly killed and the other two badly injured.

President Harrison has reduced the six years' sentence of Robert Sigel, son of General Sigel, to two years and nine months, and directs that a pardon be issued to young Sigel then.

DeCobain, who fled from Belfast on being charged with unnatural crimes, has written the conservative elections committee he does not feel that the Lord points it out to him as his duty to meet his accusers at the risk of life and liberty, nor does he propose warring against perjured ruffians.

George H. Pumphrey, manager of the Portland branch of the Minneapolis Furniture company, was killed at Seattle Wednesday afternoon by being run over by an electric car. He fell under the wheels and was frightfully mangled. He leaves a wife and three children in this city.

The French chamber of deputies has voted to exempt from duty rough wools in bulk and feathers for ornaments. The chamber voted to adopt the tariff committee's rates of duty on colored wools in bulk and combed and carded wools.

Intelligence is received from Balmoral, the queen's summer residence in the Highlands, Scotland, that influenza in a severe form has broken out there. Her majesty is afraid she may contract the disease, and is consequently taking the greatest precautions.

A Hungarian wolf tamer, Schneftzen, was journeying to Spandau from Berlin with a number of wagons containing animals and curiosities, when a huge and savage wolf escaped from his cage and attacked the driver, biting him severely. The wolf was shot.

In Savonia Tuesday a mob attempted to rescue two men who for some offence had fallen into the hands of the police. The rioters made a desperate attack upon the gendarmes in their attempt to release the prisoners. Two of the rioters were killed and a number of gendarmes seriously injured.

Victor Cavendish, son of the late Lord Cavendish, was elected without opposition to succeed his father as union liberal member of the house of commons from the western division of Derbyshire. The late member, Lord Edward Cavendish, was also unopposed at the preceding election.

The police at St. Petersburg have discovered students' societies which all have affiliated with those of Moscow, Kiew, Kazan, Charkov and Odessa, with the object of encouraging revolution. The government proposes to transfer the medical college and technological institute to a minor provincial town in order to be better able to suppress the action of the students.

Senators Jones, of Nevada, Hiccock and Carlisle, members of the senate committee on tariff, have prepared a formula for the collection of statistics of the wages paid employees in all industries.

The final trial of the new steamer Newark took place from Norfolk Tuesday, and the vessel proved very satisfactory. She was run 100 miles out to sea in a heavy sea and bad weather. Her machinery worked well, and she proved to be a steady vessel.

No news has been received at the navy department from the Charleston and her sisters, naval officers think, indicates that she had nothing of importance to report at Calais, and has taken on her supply of coal and left for Iquique, where she will report to Admiral McCann and act under his orders.

The loss by fire at the Brooklyn Cooperage company's works Tuesday, will amount to \$420,000. The cooperage company was owned principally by the sugar trust.

A two-story house, 105 East 14th street, New York, occupied by T. A. Kraemer & Co., musical instrument and portiere dealers, and Mr. Brunning, jeweler, was with its contents, damaged about \$50,000 by fire early Tuesday morning. Brunning, who resided on the premises, had with his family, a narrow escape, they having to make their way from the burning building by climbing over the roofs of the adjoining houses.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Associated Press Report and Digests of All Important News of To-Day.

MISCELLANY.

FRED DOUGLASS.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—It is the general belief about the navy department that the diplomatic career of Frederick Douglass at Port-au-Prince is rapidly drawing to a close. It is known by the report Admiral Gherardi brought to Washington in regard to the condition of affairs of the United States, that they were in very poor hands. One of the chief faults found by Mr. Douglass is that he seems to have considered himself a representative of the negro race, rather than of the United States. It is this very weakness of the minister, however, that constitutes his office-holding strength; for the negroes have already complained of being neglected by President Harrison in the distribution of officers. If one of the few men of that race to whom he has given conspicuous appointment, and that one the man who has passed for years as the representative negro, should be turned out, there would be much criticism of the administration among colored politicians. Mr. Douglass has been granted a leave of absence by the state department, with permission to visit the United States. The application for leave was granted about ten days or two weeks ago, and is for the customary period of sixty days. It is expected that Mr. Douglass will arrive in Washington within a short time.

LEGISLATURE EXCITED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—An extraordinary scene of wild confusion and excitement was witnessed in the lower house of the general assembly when the world's fair bill, which was passed by the senate approximately \$1,600,000 for the Illinois exhibit was acted upon. Efforts to reduce the appropriation to \$500,000 or \$600,000 were successively defeated, but on a motion fixing the amount at \$750,000 it was apparent the vote would be a tie. Then Speaker Crafts, a democrat voted for the amendment, and ignoring a republican member who wished to change his vote, hurriedly announced the ballot closed. Then the house became a bedlam of shrieking blasphemy and hurrahs for men. Crafts coolly declared the \$750,000 amendment adopted in the face of a terrific storm of protest. The speaker would only listen to a motion to adjourn, and calmly declared it carried. The members were now yelling and running about like wild men. Half a dozen made a rush for the speaker to drag him from the chair, but were forcibly held back by his friends.

ELECTROCUTION.

LONDON, June 5.—A Berlin dispatch says that the Prussian minister of justice, Dr. Schelling, is interested in the new American method of execution by electricity, and has caused instructions to be sent for full reports as to its methods of working, so far as obtainable. Many Russians are inclined to consider decapitation as too barbarous a method of execution, and the consequence of this sentiment is favorable to the criminal classes. Reinhold, the headman, has been making personal inquiries on the subject of electrical death; whether for official reasons or to satisfy his own curiosity is not known. The conservative feeling in Germany is very strong, and there is little probability of such a serious change in the criminal laws as to do away with the existing form of death penalty.

IRISH TO UNITE.

DUBLIN, June 5.—Archbishop Croke declares that many Irish members of commons are desirous of settling the trouble existing in the nationalist party by forming a union of the factions and selecting John Dillon as their leader.

A BOYCOTT.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The Herald says for some days past there have been rumors on Wall street of a sort of boycott movement against the Russian government on the part of Hebrew banking houses of the great money centers of the world. It has been said that the long-continued policy of the persecution of the unfortunate Jews of Russia and Poland by the czar and his ministers has at length resulted in an organized effort by the great Hebrew financiers to punish the czar by withholding the assistance which the